

grow old", and "If you should sometimes think it a little laborious, consider that labour is the unavoidable fatigue of a necessary journey. The more hours a day you travel, the sooner you will be at your journey's end."¹ and "People are, in general, what they are made, by education and company, from fifteen to twenty five; consider well, therefore, the importance of your next eight or nine years."²

Lord Chesterfield, as before stated, was an ardent admirer of the classic and so quite frequently, refers to them to give weight and worth to his own admonitions. For example, in urging Stanhope to secure the greatest learning possible, he quotes Cicero and Seneca. "Cicero: 'Though we did not reap such advantages from the study of letters as we manifestly do, and that in the acquirement of learning, pleasure only were the object in pursuit, yet that recreation of mind should be deemed very worthy of a liberal man. Other amusements are not always suitable to time and place; nor are they of all ages and conditions. These studies are nourishment to youth, pleasure to old age, an ornament to posterity, a refuge and comfort in adversity. They divert us at home, are of no hindrance abroad; they pass the night with us, accompany us when we travel, attend upon us in our rural retreats.'

"Seneca: 'If you employ your time in study, you will avoid every disgust in life. You will not wish for night, nor be weary of the day. You will be neither a burden to yourself, nor unwell-

1. Chesterfield's Letters to His Son, p 135, Letter CXXXIII.

2. op. cit., p 154, Letter CLIV.